

**An Outline of Information**

**About Gary, Indiana**

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AN OUTLINE OF INFORMATION

ABOUT

GARY, INDIANA

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School City of Gary  
Gary, Indiana

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A T T E N T I O N   T E A C H E R S !

The following outline has been developed to provide information about Gary for teachers to use. The outline provides the teacher with information which can be correlated with the Social Studies Guide, Grades 3 and 4, and may be of some help for review in Grades 5 and 6. Teachers of Grades 1 and 2 may also have occasion to use the outline. Some of the information has been translated into booklet form in the publication, City on Sand which is used as a textbook in social studies by third grade pupils.

The committee would appreciate receiving additional interesting and pertinent information about Gary which has not been included in the outline. Please send this information along with any suggestions that you may have for the revision of the outline to a committee member or to the Elementary Supervisors at the School Service Center.

The revisions of this 1963 edition were made by Clarence Reeves, Elementary Supervisor and William Wallace, Principal of Ambridge School.

Lela Plant  
General Elementary Supervisor

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## AN OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF THE GARY AREA

Prepared by - Gloria Hjerpe  
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### I. THE DUNES ARE MILLIONS OF YEARS OLD

A. The Gary area has a very interesting history. Some historians have proposed theories about early life in this region.

1. The first humans in this area were ancestors of the Eskimo.
2. These people lived during the end of the Glacial Period.
3. They hunted for mastadons, mammoths, and saber-toothed tigers.

B. Indians replaced the primitive Eskimo in this area.

1. They drove the Eskimo-type people north and were in turn driven out by the Mound Builders.
  - a. The mounds were built hundreds of years before Columbus came to America.
  - b. Some mounds were graves where people were buried with their treasures.
  - c. Some mounds were built as homes with large poles coming together at the center and spreading out into a circle. The poles were covered with brush, sod, and skins.
  - d. Other mounds were religious altars or Temple Mounds.
  - e. The Mound builders lived just outside of Gary for many centuries because there was plenty of deer, fowl, fish, and wild game to be found in the Calumet Basin.
  - f. We know that the mounds were built by several different tribes of Indians, probably the Cherokee, Winnebago, and Shawnee. The Winnebagos now have a reservation at the Wisconsin Dells in Wisconsin.
  - g. We know about the mounds civilization because bones, arrow-heads, copper articles, stone hammers, and tools made by ancient peoples have been found here.
  - h. Many mounds were plowed under by farmers; and others were dug into by explorers who discovered human skulls and bones under them.
2. Other Indians, probably the Chippewas and Illinois, settled near here after the Mound Builders.
  - a. The braves spent their time hunting, fishing, gathering skins, and fighting enemy tribes. Their weapons were spears, tomahawks, blowguns, and war clubs.

- b. The squaw cared for the home, children, and garden. She made all the clothing and shoes for the family. In her garden she planted tobacco, corn, beans, squash, and pumpkins. She and the children also gathered nuts and berries.
  3. By 1640 more than ten different tribes of Indians had lived here including the Illinois Indians and the Potawatomi Indians.
- C. The first white men in the area were French explorers. They were followed by the fur traders and the missionaries. At first they were tortured, killed, and even eaten by the Indians. These first white men had such great courage that in time the Indians grew to respect them.
  1. In 1673 Louis Joliet, a French explorer, and Father Marquette, a Jesuit missionary, set out to explore the great Mississippi River. Marquette had much influence with the Indians. He had learned their customs and languages by living with them. Wherever he went, he left small metal crosses with Indians.
    - a. Joliet and Marquette made maps of the ground covered and wrote a diary describing everything they saw on the journey. They returned to Canada with a report of their exploration.
    - b. A year later Marquette returned to set up a mission with the Illinois Indians. His health was poor and he became very ill. He tried to return to St. Ignace, but died near the present site of Ludington, Michigan. He was buried at St. Ignace, Michigan. On this journey he passed through what is now the Calumet region.
  2. Robert de La Salle was one of the greatest of all French explorers and fur traders. He traded furs to earn money to build a string of forts from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. As La Salle reached the place where the Ohio River empties into the Mississippi he said, "I claim all the land that is watered by this river and its tributaries for France."
- D. During the French and Indian War (1756-1763) the Indians of our Dunes area remained loyal to the French and helped fight against the British. The French had protected these Indians from other warlike tribes.
  - When war broke out, Fort Petite was built near Tremont, Indiana, as a stronghold. When the French forces were defeated, the Indians would not accept the treaty and continued to fight under the leadership of Pontiac. Chief Pontiac had been chosen for this task because of the fame he had gained as chief of the Ottawa tribe.

## II. PIONEERING IN INDIANA

After 1788, when the first settlement was established in Ohio, other pioneering families moved westward into the Northwest Territory

The settlement of Northern Indiana took much longer than the settlement of Southern Indiana. By 1812, all the Indians in Indiana were driven north of the Wabash River, and the settlement of the southern part of the state progressed rapidly. In 1814, Indiana had enough people to apply for statehood and finally on December 11, 1816, the territory of Indiana became a state.

The immediate Gary area did not attract settlers because transportation through this region was difficult. The land was sandy and swampy, it was not suitable for farming, it had an uncomfortable climate, and insects added to the discomfort.

A. Most pioneer homes were alike.

1. Most of them were built in a high wooded area near a stream or a spring.
2. The house was generally made of logs notched on the ends for snug fitting.
3. Roofs were made of thin uneven boards and sometimes thatched with hay or brush.

B. The inside of the house was simple. Usually everything was handmade by the family.

1. Beds were bunk style, made from rough boards into a framework which was covered with crosspieces of wood and hay. Sometimes cornstalks and husks were used as mattresses.
2. The floor was made of dirt. In cold weather they covered the floor with skins. Every family hoped that before too long they could put in a puncheon floor which was split logs with the upper side smoothed off with an ax. All nails were wooden until the traders began coming with their wagons.
3. A house raising bee was a community affair. This was the affair to which most pioneer families looked forward with great pleasure. After all of the men had worked to complete the house, they had shooting matches and races. The women prepared a great feast and everyone spent the evening dancing. These affairs often lasted two or three days.
4. Utensils used in the house were hollowed out of wood. Bowls, cups, and forks were either made of wood or cow's horns. Sometimes the tables were two inches thick and a space was hollowed out right in the table for each place. These were cleaned with sand and after the food was removed, the mother scrubbed them with a brush, soap, and water.

C. Evidences of the times

1. Dangers - Indians, wild animals, bad roads, and highway robbers were always a menace to settlers and travelers.

2. Criminals found the forests and hollows a good place to band together. They lay in wait along the trail and robbed or even killed the pioneers as they traveled on their way. Many of these dangerous characters were horse thieves who left their victims stranded alone on the dangerous paths of the wilderness.
3. It was at this time in our history that the famous Johnny Appleseed made his appearance. His real name was John Chapman.
  - a. He got most of his seeds from cider mills in Pennsylvania.
  - b. Here in Indiana he planted fine orchards in rich glades and fields.
  - c. The Indians were very fond of Johnny. He was cheerful and harmless. He was not interested in taking their land nor was he interested in shooting their game. Because his greatest pleasure came from his gentle manners and his orchards, they thought him a little "tetched in the head."
  - d. Johnny served one other great purpose for the pioneers. Because of his distant travels he was able to direct the settlers to the rich land they were searching for.
- D. People settled in sections around Gary a long time before this city was planned. Hobart and Crown Point are much older than Gary. Tolleston and Miller were small settlements before the beginning of this city.
- E. In 1906, engineers from the U. S. Steel Company, directed by Judge Elbert H. Gary, decided that this location would be ideal for building a steel mill. It was near good transportation and the raw materials used in steel making could be brought here easily and quickly. Iron ore would come from Northern Michigan and Minnesota on large ore boats traveling the lakes. Trains would bring coal from Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Boats would bring limestone from Michigan.

The new steel mill needed many workers, and their families would live in a new city near the mills.

1. The sand dunes were leveled and the swamps filled. Harbors were made and blast furnaces were built. Gary had started to grow.
2. The lake was north of Gary. Miller, which already had a few homes and the Lake Shore Depot, was east of Gary. The small town of Tolleston was west of Gary.
3. Many people were coming to Gary to live and work. The first buildings in Gary were a boxcar and a tin shack which served as railroad stations. Gary's early settlers lived in tents and tar paper shacks.

4. The Gary Land Company was formed and plans for the city were made. Broadway was the main street. Streets running north and south on the east of Broadway were named for the states, and those west of Broadway were named for the presidents of the United States. Streets running east and west were numbered and called avenues. These plans had been made even before there were any streets built in the city.
5. The city was named in honor of Judge Elbert H. Gary, president of the steel company. The people elected the first mayor, Thomas Knotts, who later became Gary's first postmaster.
6. Ora L. Wildermuth and William A. Wirt were leaders in providing schools for the children in this new city.
7. As the mills neared completion more workers were needed. To hire these workers the steel company sent representatives to other parts of the United States and to Europe. Many people from different parts of Europe, speaking different languages and having different customs, worked together in building a future for themselves and for a new city.

## AN OUTLINE OF NATIONALITIES AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO GARY

Prepared by - Melinda White  
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### POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

A special census conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau and completed August 18, 1956, gave Gary a new total population of 168,884 which compares with an official count of 133,911 in April, 1950. The reflected gain was 26.1 per cent. The racial breakdown revealed 107,897 of the city's 168,884 inhabitants to be white and 60,987 non-white. The non-white segment of the population includes a small number of Puerto Rican immigrants, with the greatest portion made up of Negroes who have migrated from the South in search of better jobs. According to the 1960 census Gary had a population of 177,414 people.

The new census showed 76 per cent of the city's inhabitants to be persons under forty-five years of age. Some 60,010 of the total population were in the eighteen to forty-five age bracket. The percentage of persons over age sixty-five was 5.44 per cent.

Among the white population are the sons and daughters of the immigrants from southeastern Europe who played the principal roles in the building of the early steel town of Gary shortly after the turn of the century and who remained here to take jobs in the several steel plants that sprang up between 1906 and 1911.

Descendants of immigrants from what is now Yugoslavia predominate among this group, with Polish-Americans perhaps the next most numerous. Other sizable national groups include Roumanians, Bulgarians, Greeks, Lithuanians, Hungarians, Austrians, Germans, Britishers, and Canadians. Others are Italians, Albanians, and Assyrians, along with a few hundred families of Russian and Baltic origin. These descendants of Gary's immigrant pioneers today are numerous and prominent in the social, civic, and political life of the community.

## PEOPLE OF THE "MAGIC CITY"

This is Gary.....unheard of a century ago but today the second largest city in Indiana. A city of sweat and steel born amid a babble of more than a hundred tongues. It is a melting pot of races and nationalities.....a main crossroad of America.

Gary is a young city of young people. There are people of every race, country, and creed. These people were brave enough to pioneer in the new city.

The steel company plotted and laid out a modern city of 6,000 acres of company land. It was a city big enough for 200,000 people. No one dreamed then that its population would ever exceed 50,000. Lots were sold; miles of streets were paved; sewers were laid for miles; and gas and water mains were installed. They established a park system, began building schools, churches, and stores.

Everyone was busy working when in 1906 someone stopped long enough to take count of the people living here. There were 334 people in Gary at that time. Big as their dreams were they would have laughed if anyone had prophesied that 51 years later Gary would have grown so. Yes, Gary has become the second largest city in the state. Its population is approximately 182,500.

Early in the century many foreign born who came to America to find freedom and dignity made their way to Gary. By 1910 people from more than forty nations and speaking as many languages comprised fifty per cent of Gary's population.

According to the 1950 U. S. Census, the people of Gary were 11.3 per cent foreign born, 29.3 per cent Negroid, and 59.4 percent native Caucasians. This represents a population in 1950 of about 134,000. Gary's population at the end of 1957 was estimated at 168,601. This is a gain of 32,601 in seven years.

### I. ALBANIANS

#### A. The Albanians settled in Gary in 1906.

1. They believe they are one of the oldest nationality groups living in the city.
2. More than 300 Albanians were located in Gary before 1910.
3. Many came from abroad to work in the steel industry, while others became successful in business.
4. At present, there are more than 450 Albanians living in Gary.
5. Ninety-five per cent of them own their own homes.

- B. Many of the Albanians are of the Mohammedan faith. They worship in the Mosque in Michigan City or in Chicago Mohammedan Temples.

## II. AUSTRIANS

- A. In the early days of Gary, a few families of Austrian descent settled here to work in the mills.
- B. Their homeland was in a Burland area where the language spoken was German. The area lies between Austria and Hungary.
- C. Many Austrians are of the Catholic faith.

## III. CROATIANS

- A. The first Croatians came to Gary in 1906.
- B. They were very successful in business, real estate, insurance, and groceries.
- C. Many Croatians are also in the professional fields, doctors, teachers, and others.
- D. They have added to Gary's cultural life through the Croatian Glee Club which was organized in 1914.
- E. They own the Croatian Center in which adults and youth have social activities.
- F. The Croatians are of the Catholic faith. Many attend St. Joseph the Worker Church at 330 East 45th Avenue.

## IV. SERBIANS

- A. Among the earliest settlers and pioneers of Gary were the Serbs.
- B. Coming from a sturdy stock, with no fear of long hard hours of work, these young Serbs put their muscles and talents to work.
- C. They worked hard toward the laying of the foundation of this new community that was to become the greatest steel producing city in the world.
- D. Serbians are of the Orthodox faith. Many attend the St. Sava Serbian Orthodox Church located at 13th Avenue and Connecticut Street.

## V. NEGROES

- A. Negroes came to Gary early in 1906. In 1918 and 1919 there was a great influx of Negroes in Gary.

B. The Gary Land Company built homes for Negro workers in a settlement east of Virginia Street and south of the Michigan Central track. The homes were built around Carolina Park, which is still a well maintained neighborhood.

C. Negroes are found in many areas in the medical, dental, legal, teaching, pharmaceutical, and nursing professions.

1. Qualified Negro doctors are on the staff of Methodist and Mercy hospitals, and both hospitals have Negro registered nurses.

2. There are a number of outstanding business enterprises operated by Negroes in real estate, retail stores, drug stores, dress shops, and beauty salons.

3. Negroes are finding their places in city government, journalism, and many other areas of employment.

D. Churches in the central district are the social as well as the religious centers of the Negro community. The city has had outstanding Negro pastors who have given praiseworthy leadership to their people and helped to improve the religious and cultural life of the entire city.

## VI. SPANIARDS

A. The first Spanish people came to Gary in 1906.

B. There are more than 2,000 Spanish people in Gary.

C. Most of them are American citizens.

D. The majority of the Spanish people are employed in Gary Works.

E. The Gary Spaniards are for the most part Roman Catholics.

F. The Gary Alerding Settlement House has long been a community center for them.

## VII. SCOTSMEN

A. Scotsmen came to Gary from the British Isles.

B. They were skilled as steelmen and came to Gary in 1908 and 1909 when the steel mills began production.

1. It is estimated that about 340 arrived in Gary to get mill jobs.

2. Many of these had worked in steel mills in the British Isles.

C. Clan McNeil was formed in 1909.

1. William Fulton, Gary's fifth mayor in 1924, was the first chief of the clan.
2. The organization was held in the basement of the old Gary Hotel and the Scotch Clansmen voted to adopt the McNeil Tartan of Barra as its emblem.

#### VIII. UKRANIANS

- A. Ukrainians migrated from Pennsylvania to Gary in 1909.
- B. The first Ukrainians organized Gary Branch No. 100 of the Ukrainian Association in 1912.
- C. Another Ukrainian Society was founded in 1916 under the name of "Prosvita." This society sponsors concerts and special courses in the English and Ukrainian languages.
- D. There are now about 75 Ukrainian families in Gary.

#### IX. CUBANS

- A. Cubans came to Gary in small numbers.
- B. The majority of them are of Catholic persuasion.
- C. Most of them are employed in steel work.

#### X. WELSHMEN

- A. Welsh steel makers helped build the mills.
- B. Welsh people have resided in Gary almost from its beginning.

#### XI. DUTCHMEN

- A. Dutchmen settled early in the Calumet area.
- B. Hollanders made their homes near Gary soon after the close of the Civil War.
- C. They are among the many nationality groups that have contributed to Gary's industry and culture.

#### XII. HUNGARIANS

- A. Hungarians from Pennsylvania were among the first of the substantial nationality groups to settle in Gary. The first family of Hungarian origin was that of Michael Danch who reached the undeveloped city in 1906.

- B. Religiously, Hungarians in Gary are divided into Roman Catholic, Hungarian Protestant Reformed, and Hungarian Baptist denominations.
  - 1. St. Emeric's Parish attracted most of the Hungarian Catholics.
  - 2. This church is still the religious and social center for this group.
- C. There are approximately 1,000 families of Hungarian descent in Gary totaling between 4,000 and 5,000 individuals.
  - 1. Approximately thirty Hungarian families who were refugees in Germany have located in Gary.
  - 2. They have adjusted to American customs very well.
  - 3. They have made significant contributions to Gary's civic, social, and economic life.

#### XIII. POLES

- A. Gary has a large Polish population.
- B. Polish people are generally of the Roman Catholic faith and they have established several churches and schools in Gary. They include:
  - 1. St. Hedwig Church and School, 17th Avenue and Connecticut St.
  - 2. Sacred Heart Church and School, 15th Avenue and Marshall Pl.
  - 3. Holy Family Church and School, 38th Avenue and Maryland St.
  - 4. Blessed Sacrament Church, 4101 Garfield Street.

#### XIV. GREEKS

- A. People from Greece were among the early settlers of Gary.
- B. Many of them helped to build the steel mills and remained to work in the new plant.
- C. Others became successful businessmen and civic leaders.
- D. Sts. Constantine and Helen Greek Orthodox Church is one of Gary's landmarks.

#### XV. IRISHMEN

- A. In the steel cities in and around Pittsburgh lived many descendants of Irish immigrants. They were experienced steel workers and came to Gary to help operate the new mill.

- B. A large number of these people settled in the districts in which Emerson School and Horace Mann School are now located.
- C. Many Irishmen are of the Roman Catholic faith. They attend St. Luke's Church and Holy Angels Cathedral for religious services.
- D. Many of us are familiar with Irish songs and dances, and St. Patrick's Day is widely celebrated in our country.

XVI. You may wish to learn more about other nationalities which are represented in Gary.

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| A. Belgian   | K. Japanese     |
| B. Bulgarian | L. Lithuanian   |
| C. Chinese   | M. Mexican      |
| D. Czech     | N. Norwegian    |
| E. Danish    | O. Philippine   |
| F. English   | P. Puerto Rican |
| G. Esthonian | Q. Roumanian    |
| H. French    | R. Russian      |
| I. Hebrew    | S. Slovak       |
| J. Italian   | T. Turkish      |

# AN OUTLINE OF NATURAL SCIENCE PERTAINING TO THE GARY AREA

Prepared by - Gloria Hjerpe  
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## I. THE DUNES

### A. Description

1. The dunes are made up of a series of hills and ridges. They extend along Lake Michigan for three hundred miles. Our dunes have been described as sandy beaches, deep glens, and low woodlands with vines, dainty wild flowers, and winding rivers and creeks. These surround a shimmering mirror of deep blue refreshing waters.
2. The dunes were once covered with pine trees which disappeared because of excessive lumbering. As the pines were cut and the sun could filter down onto the ground, many oaks began to spring up. When the thick growth of trees began to disappear, the soil loosened and began to blow. It drifted and moved and in many places covered the trees and bushes. So we had the creation of a new dune.
3. The lake air is fresh and relaxing. The winds that blow over the three hundred miles of lake water create electricity which mixes with the oxygen of the air. This mixture creates ozone which has the tendency to make you breathe deeply, and speed up your circulation. A good many doctors feel that this type of treatment is very good for the nervous system and would like to see our dunes area made into a health resort.

### B. Work of the Lake

1. Sand blows into the lake or is carried in by streams.
  - a. Much of this sand is redeposited on the shore by the waves that wash in. You can see the thin line of sand left by each wave as you walk along the shore.
  - b. The wild storms over the lake drive huge waves inland with such a force that sand ridges as far as 100 feet inland are washed away.
  - c. The brisk winds that drive in from the lake blow sand far inland creating new ridges.
2. Some dunes are called "living dunes" and others are considered "dead dunes."
  - a. Where plants grow and hold down the dune, it is called a "dead dune" and the hill does not move.
  - b. A shifting dune, where there is no plant life to hold down the sand, moves constantly with the wind and is considered a "living dune."
  - c. Reforestation, by the State Conservation Department and other interested groups, is helping to preserve the dunes.

- C. The glacier was a continental ice sheet covering Canada and most of northern United States.
1. This was made of tons of hard packed ice and snow. It was very heavy and very cold.
  2. It moved like a great snowplow, pushing trees, forests, and tops of mountains before it. It even scraped off coal beds.
  3. The glacier was a tremendous grinding tool with pressures up to 50 thousand pounds per foot.
  4. The material deposited before the glacier was called terminal moraine.
  5. It is believed that the Great Lakes were probably formed by the second great glacier. There were depressions (low places) before the glacier and they guided the huge ice mass. Its grinding of sand, gravel, and rocks widened and deepened these depressions.
  6. Sea level readings were affected by the weight and pressure of the glacier.
    - a. At the present time Lake Michigan is 581 feet above sea level.
    - b. At one time the water in the lake was 60 feet higher than it is now.
    - c. The glacier north of us was so heavy that it pushed the land down and the area around the northern Great Lakes was covered by a salt water ocean.
      - (1) Some of our dunes plants are usually found near salt water and are survivors of a salt water period.
      - (2) There were salt springs near the place called Salt Creek, Indiana. This place was given its name for this reason.
      - (3) Many swamps had salty crusts in the dry season.
    - d. In the material left by the glacier near Valparaiso (Valparaiso Moraine), there are pebbles, boulders, specimens of quartz, petrified wood, and even diamonds. One of these diamonds was sold for \$2600.
      - (1) We assume that diamonds were carried by glaciers and scattered along the way.
      - (2) The mother lode is believed to be an extinct volcano.
  7. Niagara limestone is found in this area.
    - a. Nearby Stony Island, Illinois, was once much higher than it now is. It was probably cut off by a glacier.

- b. Fossils have been found embedded in the limestone deposits in South Chicago.
- c. The great city of Chicago is built upon Niagara limestone which is hard and flinty and full of shells, coral, and animal fossils that once lived in the shallow sea that covered this region.
- d. The sand of our dunes was once quartz. It has been ground into fine particles by the grinding of the glacier and the action of the wind and water upon it. This process is called erosion.

## II. THE PLANT LIFE OF THE DUNES

- A. Because of the great variety of plants found in our dunes, they are considered by many as one of the wonders of America.
  - 1. Pine forests are considered as the first vegetation of the dunes. These were replaced by oaks.
  - 2. Just as the pine forests were destroyed by careless lumbering, many beautiful plants have been destroyed by careless picking. Some have been pulled up by the roots and left to die. Others have been picked carelessly and thrown along the paths and roadsides. This destruction leads to extinction. It is now a State law that nothing may be removed from the Dunes State Park.
  - 3. As the sand blows and covers a forest, so does it blow and uncover the forest again. When the trees have been covered for a long time, they die. When they are uncovered again, they are a very weird sight. They lift bare and twisted arms to the sky. These unusual sights have been given the name "Graveyards."
- B. There are many varieties of trees to be seen in the dunes.
  - 1. Among these are White and Black Oak, Poplar, Hard and Silver Maple, Beech (in small numbers), and Sassafrass which was used by the Indians to make a kind of tea. Some people, today, continue to use this tea as a medicine.
  - 2. Other common trees near our homes are the elm, which has been greatly diminished due to a rampant disease in Northern Indiana; the tulip tree, which has been named as our state tree; and the paper birch, commonly used for birch-bark canoes in pioneer days. It was considered a great pleasure to receive a post card made of this bark. You can buy souvenirs of every size and shape made of birch bark at almost every vacation spot in Indiana.
  - 3. Dunes trees have a peculiar trait. Roots that are uncovered begin to perform as branches, and as the sand blows higher and covers branches, they perform as roots.

- C. Many beautiful shrubs and bushes can be found by any nature lover who tramps through the sand hills and glens.
1. Some common ones are Witch Hazel, Dogwood, and Wild Crab Apple, with its delicate pink and white blossoms. The Papaw is a small straggling bush bearing a sweet banana-like fruit with an overpowering odor.
  2. Possibly the most striking vine in the autumn season is the Bittersweet. The dry pods snap open showing a scarlet pulp and a cluster of orange berries.
  3. Two sinister enemies lurk among the harmless shrubs of the dunes. They are Poison Ivy and Poison Sumac.
  4. Other plants that deserve mention are the Wild Grape, Early Rose, and Wild Strawberry.
- D. From spring until autumn the pale dunes are loaded with gorgeous wild flowers.
1. Among the dainty blossoms you might find Hepatica, Violets, Phlox, Orchids, Dutchman's-breeches, and Spring Beauty.
  2. Lupine is probably one of the most easily recognized wild flowers because of its lovely purple flowers and the great patches in which it likes to grow. Fifth Avenue was at one time lined with these showy flowers. Their favorite companion was a bright yellow fellow called Puccoon. The two of them were seldom seen growing alone. There is a beautiful species of our Lupine growing on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains in Wyoming. From a distance they look like a vast purple blanket.
  3. The Mayflower, hidden in the thicker growths of forest, is in danger of becoming extinct.
  4. The cactus belongs to still another family. Its thick rind preserves moisture and its prickly spines prevent too much damage from thirsty animals or flower gatherers. Long ago thirsty travelers cut the plant near its base and drank the water stored in the plant.
  5. Still another type of plant is found in the dunes. It is a plant that fastens itself on another living plant and saps its food and energy. It is called a parasite. These parasites manufacture no food of their own and are usually very pale in color. They grow in shadowy forests and need no sunlight.

6. A carnivorous plant is one that eats flesh. Insects crawl down into the opening of the flower and slip down the glossy throat over the bristles to the bottom. When the insects try to climb out they discover that the sharp bristles point downward at them and they are unable to get out. The insect thus drowns in the liquid found in the hollow leaves of the plant or is killed by the digestive juices of the plant. Three of these carnivorous plants are Sundew, Bladderwort, and the Pitcher Plant.
7. Ferns are found in bogs and swamps. The common mosses that grow here now are descended from ancient mosses growing in tropical or warm swamps.

### III. MANY SPECIES OF ANIMALS AT ONE TIME ROAMED THE DUNES

#### A. The large animals of ancient times were at home in the dunes.

1. The mammoth and the mastadon were ancestors of the common elephant though they were somewhat bigger. They had hairy bodies and grew long dangerous tusks.
2. Bones were found in caves not too far from here proving that the great American lion also lived in this area.
3. At that time the Ohio beaver grew as large as a small bear. A skeleton of this animal was found in soil left by the first great glacier near South Bend. It had teeth which were five inches long and an inch in width. It is believed that these large heavy animals were killed off by the treacherous swamps. Some were sucked down by the soft mud and were smothered.

#### B. Indians and American hunters were attracted to this area because of its many animals.

1. Father Marquette reported seeing an animal he called a buffalo here. The American buffalo is in danger of becoming extinct even though it is protected in national parks and zoos.
2. One of the largest wild animals of the dunes was the black bear.
3. Wildcats, pumas, moose, elk, and deer were plentiful. The pioneers who got tired of eating venison occasionally went hunting for bear.
4. Among the smaller animals were the prairie wolf, coyote, and great timber wolf which are all skillful chicken stealers.

5. The opossum is the only North American animal that protects its young in a pouch. Once they leave the protection of the pouch they do not return. The kangaroo of Australia takes care of its babies in a similar manner.
  6. Skunk also inhabit this area. The Sioux Indians wore skunk pelts on their belts to prove that they never ran from anybody.
  7. Muskrats, rabbits, raccoons, moles, and ground hogs may still be seen by careful woodsmen. Every year we observe the legend of the ground hog. If he comes out of his hole on February 2 and sees his shadow, he returns to the burrow to sleep for another six weeks.
  8. Almost every day you watch frisky squirrels and chipmunks playing among the trees and bushes. They are descendants of the playful little animals seen here in pioneer times.
- C. There were as many as three hundred species of birds in our Great Lakes Area. About thirty are all year round dwellers, seventy-five are summer visitors who migrate in the fall. Many other types rest here for a short time as they migrate to other places.
1. You will see many different kinds of birds if you visit the many parks in and around Gary.
  2. Pioneers saw various ducks, cranes, herons, and loons paddling about on our ponds and lakes. The loon cries in a hysterical manner. It is a great treat for a woodsman to watch the weird loons dance. Two loons face each other and perform what resembles a dance. It is a rare experience to see this dance.
  3. Hundreds of game birds are to be seen in the meadows and fields surrounding Gary. Among these are the quail, grouse, and the partridge.
  4. Birds of prey are another category of birds once found in this region.
    - a. The bald and golden eagles that were once plentiful here were last seen in 1919.
    - b. Hawks are extremely dangerous in the chicken yard. They are very daring and swift. They can swoop into a chicken yard, take a chick, and escape before the farmer realizes they are there. There is a fine exhibit of mounted hawks at the Chicago Academy of Sciences in Lincoln Park.
    - c. Other birds that you might like to study are the owl (hoot owls and great snowy owls) and the woodpecker.
    - d. Among the birds of the dooryard are robins, bluebirds, blackbirds, and orioles. These are called perching birds. The cardinal is the Indiana State bird. He is bright red and has a crest on his head. He appears to be wearing a black mask. He is one of our favorite song birds and stays with us all winter.

- e. The crows are in a class all by themselves. They have been known to dig up an entire field of planted corn. The farmers then began dipping the corn in kerosene which kept the crows from eating it but did not damage the seed. They have also been known to eat chickens' eggs.
- D. The reptiles in the dunes area are varied and numerous. Many are small and some are dangerous.
1. Among the snakes that are dangerous are the copperhead and the rattler. Most commonly seen is the harmless little garter snake.
    - a. The glass snake can break off its tail whenever necessary. If you should catch one by the tail, you would soon discover that all you held was the tip of his tail and the snake had escaped. When this little fellow grows another tail, it does not have a backbone in the new part. Snakes never grow broken parts together again.
    - b. You might also see blue racers or green snakes which are both harmless.
  2. Several kinds of turtles may be found in our swamps and ponds.
    - a. You may have a little painted turtle in your home as a pet. It is by far the most common turtle to be found in our dunes.
    - b. The snapping turtle feeds on fish and young ducks. Its bite can be very painful.
  3. All lizards in our dunes are harmless and non-poisonous. The six-line lizard is probably most often seen by youngsters as they play on the sand hills. Lizards are characteristically covered with small scales as are all reptiles.
  4. The mud puppy breathes with lungs like land animals and has gills like fish. They are also called salamanders. An old Indian legend said that a salamander could not be burned. When it is alarmed, it covers its body with a milky liquid and when a spark of fire touches it the spark goes out. No wonder they thought it couldn't be burned. This is a harmless reptile.
- E. In the ancient sea that once covered this region there were terrible fishes. They were covered with bony scales or rough skin. Lake Michigan and other local lakes now hold a variety of fish.
1. A sort of carry-over from the prehistoric monsters is our present day sturgeon. It is the largest species found in Lake Michigan and is sometimes six feet long, weighing up to two hundred pounds.
  2. Common fishes in our lakes and rivers are bass, pike, perch, sunfish, catfish, and bullheads.

- F. All sorts of insects may be found scurrying about the dunes. So many species are available due to the lake, forest land, and treeless prairie. Among these are beetles, spiders, dragonflies, moths, fireflies, and all sorts of butterflies.

IV. A RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN THE INDIANA DUNES HISTORY IS THE "SAVE THE DUNES" CAMPAIGN

- A. There are many reasons why this society has grown.
  - 1. The beauty of our dunes is unsurpassed according to artists, writers, and teachers who have studied and grown to love the dunes.
  - 2. Our Indiana Dunes are among the finest in the entire world.
  - 3. Interesting species found here are unequalled anywhere.
  - 4. The dunes offer an excellent opportunity to study wind and its influence on sand and plant life.
  - 5. The lake and surrounding dunes are a wonderful vacation spot and one of the few natural outlets for people of the area. It is considered a great American playground.
- B. Our beautiful dunes are one of the last historical remnants of the past. They have remained practically unchanged.

V. ON THE OTHER HAND, STEEL MILLS AND A HARBOR HAVE BEEN PLANNED FOR THE DUNES AREA EAST OF GARY.

- A. Much land about nine miles east of Gary is being surveyed and cleared and building of the steel mill has begun.
- B. A large ship harbor is also proposed because the St. Lawrence Seaway now makes it possible for ships from all parts of the world to come to Gary.
- C. The new mills and harbor will create more jobs in this area and Gary will continue to grow rapidly.

VI. FOREIGN SCIENTISTS, WHEN TAKEN ON A TOUR OF THE UNITED STATES, ARE SHOWN THE GRAND CANYON, YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, YELLOWSTONE PARK, AND THE INDIANA DUNES.

- A. There is scarcely another place in our country where so many different plants are found in such a small area.
  - 1. You may find a cactus of the southwestern desert variety growing near the bearberry bush, a native of the arctic region.
  - 2. This is a land of contrasts. On one hand we have a barren desert and on the other a fern-like jungle. The top of the hill may be a dry, sandy, wasteland, and over the hill you may find a swampy marsh.

- B. The moving of the dunes is compared to the volcano with its lava flow because of its slow movement.

## VII. THE DUNES BELONG TO THE PEOPLE

- A. There are sporting and recreational activities available in our dunes area.
- B. Indian relics may still be found buried under the sand. The blowing sands are constantly revealing treasures of the past.
- C. Indiana Dunes State Park is visited by thousands of people every year.
- D. Anyone can find something of interest or pleasure in the dunes.
  - 1. Great shallow ponds
  - 2. Dry bottomed hollows
  - 3. Active stream beds
  - 4. Thickets of plants
  - 5. Moving dunes
  - 6. Old dunes
  - 7. Blow-outs
  - 8. Our remarkable lake

## VIII. THE SEASONS EMPHASIZE THE BEAUTY OF THE DUNES

- A. The dark greens of spring are accented by the dainty pastels of our delicate wildflowers.
- B. The glorious blossoms of mid-summer dress up the pale color of the sand.
- C. The flaming reds and yellows of the maples and oaks set the landscape on fire in autumn.
- D. The majestic white hills are dotted with stately evergreens in winter.

## AN OUTLINE OF GOVERNMENT IN GARY

### I. THE MAYOR

- A. Voters of Gary elect the Mayor every four years.
- B. The Mayor's office is located on the second floor of City Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Fourth Avenue.
- C. The Mayor is inaugurated on New Year's Day at noon and is "sworn in" by the City Clerk.
- D. He is the chief administrator of the city of Gary.
- E. He also initiates ordinances and helps to plan improvement programs for the city.

### II. CITY COMPTROLLER

- A. The city comptroller is appointed by the Mayor.
- B. He conducts financial affairs of Gary and takes care of salaries of over 1,000 city employees.
- C. He issues licenses for vehicles, theaters, bowling alleys, restaurants, and taverns.
- D. He checks the budgets submitted by each department.
- E. His staff of eight men includes the city purchasing agent, license investigator, chief clerk, warrant clerk, mimeograph clerk, bookkeeper, license clerk, and claims clerk.
- F. He serves as Mayor in the Mayor's absence, and succeeds to the office of Mayor in the event of the death or resignation of the Mayor.

### III. CITY COUNCIL

- A. The City Council comprises the legislative branch of city government.
- B. It consists of nine elected members, six from districts and three members at large.
- C. The Council has a president and vice-president, with the City Clerk serving as secretary.
- D. The Council president conducts council meetings and signs ordinances and resolutions.
- E. Council meetings are held on the first and third Tuesday of each month but special meetings may be called at any time.

F. The council is divided into special committees:

1. Finance Committee
2. Ordinance Committee
3. Committee for Public Welfare
4. Committee for Public Utility
5. Police and Fire Investigation Committee
6. Taxicab Commission
7. Planning Committee

G. City officials are not required to attend the meetings of the council.

H. Meetings are open to the public.

#### IV. CITY JUDGE

- A. The City Judge is elected by voters of Gary to serve a four-year term.
- B. Cases under the jurisdiction of City Court are intoxication, speeding, reckless driving, and petty larceny if value of property is less than \$25.
- C. City Court also reviews cases involving domestic problems, assault and battery, and carrying concealed weapons.
- D. Fines amounting to \$500 may be imposed, as well as imprisonment up to a year.

#### V. CITY ATTORNEY

- A. The City Attorney must be a duly licensed practicing attorney.
- B. He is appointed by the Mayor.
- C. His term is determined by the Mayor.
- D. His duties include prosecution of offenders of city ordinances and defending the city against lawsuits filed against it.
- E. He advises the City Council on ordinances that are prepared by the legal department.
- F. He is a member of the Board of Public Works and Safety, which is responsible for all city purchases and city property.

## VI. CITY CLERK

- A. Voters of Gary elect the City Clerk for a four-year term.
- B. He files all court proceedings and traffic violations.
- C. He places the city seal on all documents.
- D. The city clerk issues warrants and subpoenas.
- E. Ordinances passed by the City Council are kept in the city clerk's office.
- F. He records and keeps minutes from all City Council meetings.
- G. He has a staff of six people, two at City Hall, four at the police station.

## VII. THE CITY SEALER

- A. The Mayor appoints the city sealer.
- B. Gary's present sealer has worked under six mayors for the past 24 years.
- C. He has two deputies.
- D. The sealer or his deputies check taxi meters, gasoline pumps, applicants for taxi driving, drugstores, coal trucks, milk bottles, and grocery stores for accurate measuring devices. They enforce all U.S. Standards on labeling, advertising, and packing.

## VIII. DEPARTMENT OF STREETS AND SEWERS

- A. The street commissioner is appointed by the Mayor.
- B. His primary functions include maintenance of streets and sewers and collection of stray dogs.
- C. The department is responsible for 451 miles of streets, 80 miles of unimproved streets, and 350 miles of alleys in Gary.
- D. 225 workers are employed in this department.
- E. The department's equipment includes 40 trucks, 2 cranes, 3 graders, 35 garbage trucks, several sewer cleaners, mowing machines, leaf collectors, and 10 plowing units.

## IX. CITY ENGINEER

- A. The city engineer is appointed by the Mayor.
- B. He must be a registered engineer in the state of Indiana.
- C. Two draftsmen work regularly with the Engineer. Sometimes temporary help is employed.
- D. They plan street, alley, and sewer improvements and determine where buildings will be located.
- E. The engineer is a member of the Board of Public Works and Safety and works as commissioner for the sanitary district.
- F. The engineer is a member of the Gary Plan Commission, the Contractors Licensing Board, and the Sewer Contractors Licensing Board.

## X. THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

- A. The head of the department is a Chief.
- B. The number of personnel in the department is as follows:

1 chief

6 captains

15 sergeants

30 detectives

3 matrons

178 patrolmen

1 juvenile officer

- C. Requirements for becoming an employee of the department include a high school diploma and residency in Gary for five or more years immediately prior to appointment.
- D. There are 49 patrol cars, plus a chief's car, 2 captains' cars equipped with two-way radios, 12 three-wheel bikes, and one patrol wagon.
- E. The police arsenal contains six 30-30 rifles, 14 shotguns, 4 machine guns. Each policeman carries a .38 caliber pistol.
- F. Pension plan allows retirement after 20 years, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a patrolman's salary and two per cent additional each year up to 25 years.
  - Family of a deceased department member receives 30% of salary of the deceased.

## XI. THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

- A. The fire chief is appointed by the Mayor.
- B. Qualifications for position of fireman include a high school education and good physical and psychological condition.
- C. The number of personnel is 250. They are classified as follows:
  - 1. Private first class
  - 2. Chauffeur
  - 3. Lieutenant
  - 4. Captain
  - 5. Battalion chief
  - 6. Assistant chief
  - 7. Chief
- D. Promotions are based on the merit system.
- E. The Mayor may call out the department in case of riot or disaster.
- F. The department aids neighboring towns in cases of emergency.
- G. A false alarm costs the city \$85.

## XII. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS

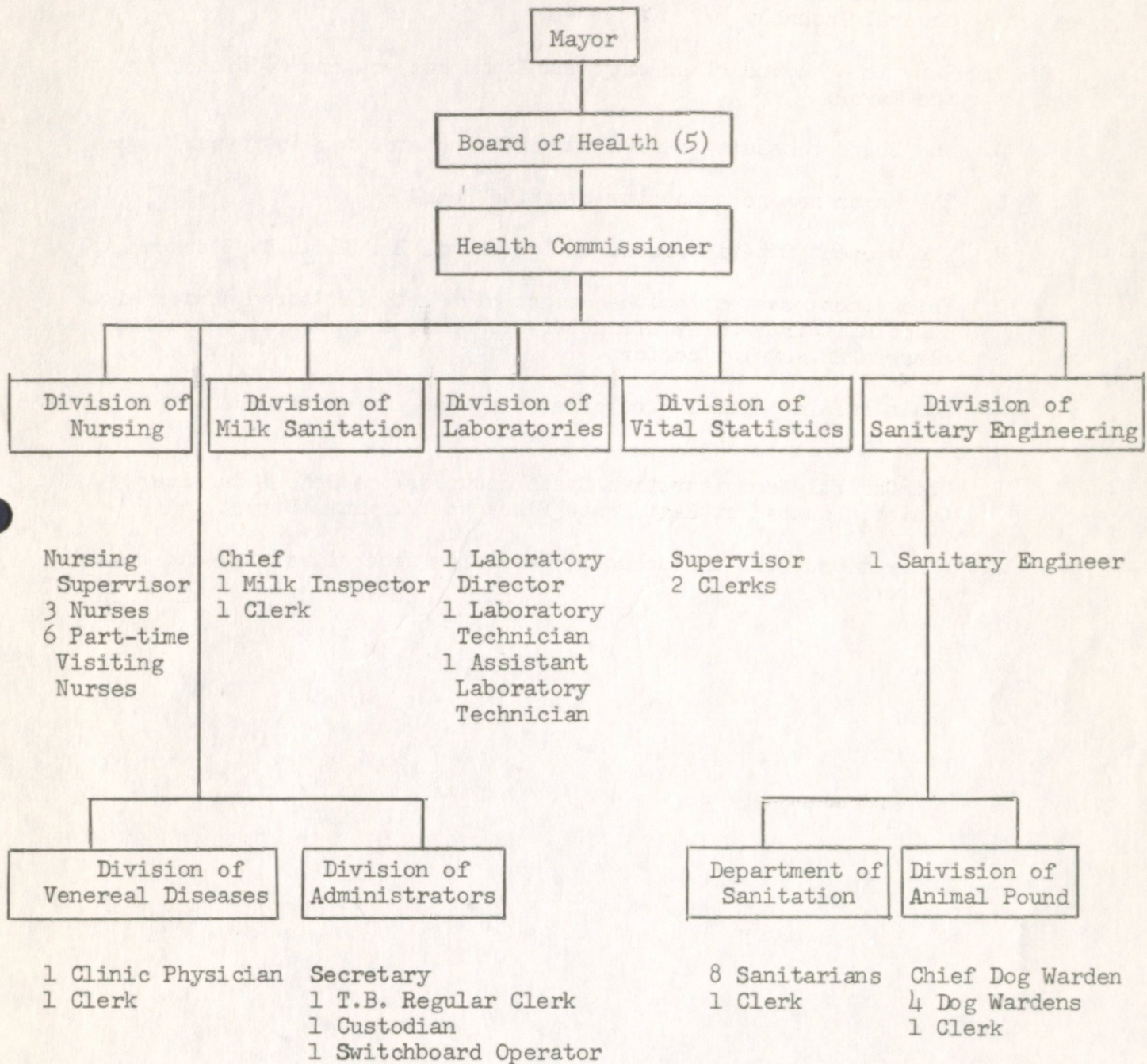
- A. The Board of Park Commissioners consists of four members who are appointed by the Mayor.
- B. They serve four-year terms.
- C. The Board appoints the Park Superintendent, who is responsible for maintenance of parks and the provision of adequate recreational facilities in Gary.
- D. The Director of Recreation works directly under the supervision of the Park Superintendent.
- E. There are 10 persons employed in the park system during the winter and 85 persons in the summer.
- F. Ten per cent of the park budget comes from various concessions operating in parks.

## XIII. BOARD OF HEALTH

- A. A Health Commissioner heads the department.
- B. He must be a physician.
- C. He is appointed by the Mayor.

D. The personnel and their functions are explained in the following organizational chart of Gary Board of Health:

ORGANIZATION CHART OF GARY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH



#### XIV. SCHOOL CITY OF GARY

- A. School City of Gary is the official title for the tax unit which collects money and administers schools.
- B. The Board of School Trustees administers the schools and operates under the Indiana State Constitution and laws passed by the State General Assembly.
- C. Gary is a second class city and Board members are appointed by the Mayor.
- D. The Board consists of five members appointed for four year terms.
- E. The Mayor has no authority over the Board.
- F. The present Superintendent of Schools is Dr. Alden H. Blankenship.
- G. This school system includes eight high schools, three junior high schools, thirty-three elementary schools, and special education classes in several centers.
- H. Adult evening classes are offered at the Emerson and Roosevelt Schools.
- I. The Central Administrative Staff occupies the School Service Center, located at East Tenth Place and Virginia Street.
- J. Money to support the schools comes from federal, state, and local sources.

## AN OUTLINE OF COMMUNITY SERVICES IN GARY

### I. COMMUNICATIVE SERVICES

#### A. Postal

1. The main post office is rated as first class.
2. Located at 115 East 6th Avenue
  - a. Six substations
  - b. One branch (East Gary)
  - c. Nine Contract stations
  - d. Four hundred seventy-five employees
    - (1) 160 regular carriers
    - 52 substitute carriers
    - 63 mail trucks
  - e. Gary has its own post office garage.

#### B. Telegraph

- The Western Union Telegraph Company provides satisfactory service to business, industry, and the citizens of Gary.
  - a. Located at 31 West 7th Avenue
  - b. Messages are handled automatically

#### C. Telephone

1. Gary's first telephone book was published in 1909.
  - It contained 9 pages of residential subscribers and 8 pages of the classified section.
2. Gary's 1962-63 telephone book contains 294 pages of residential subscribers and 256 pages of the classified section.
  - In 1962, Gary had 70,000 telephones
3. Four hundred fifty employees
  - a. Linemen
  - b. Engineers
    - (1) Engineers have allowed for almost certain continued growth of the city in planning for the future communication needs of business and residential customers. Their plans have also included the expansion which will result from Gary's ideal geographic position relative to the St. Lawrence Seaway.
    - (2) Illinois Bell recently replaced all of the long distance switchboards with the most modern type of "Operator Dialing" equipment.
  - c. Operators
  - d. Clerical workers
  - e. Administrative heads

4. Types of service given
    - a. Mobile telephone service
    - b. Special signal arrangements
    - c. Intercommunication service
    - d. Private lines
    - e. Nationwide teletypewriter service
- This type of service enables users to contact other teletypewriter users in the United States. Each party has a written record of what was said during the call.

## II. UTILITIES

### A. Electricity and Gas

Gas and electric power are furnished by the Northern Indiana Public Service Company. Northern Indiana Public Service Company employs 425 people who give around the clock service to 110,000 customers.

#### 1. Electric Power

- a. There are 575 miles of electric power lines strung throughout the city.
- b. Gary has approximately 5,000 street lights. Over 4,000 of them are of the latest mercury vapor design.

#### 2. Natural Gas

- a. Natural gas is obtained from pipeline suppliers in the Texas gulf and Texas panhandle.
- b. Gas pipelines in Gary extend end to end 430 miles.

### B. Water

#### 1. Supplied by Lake Michigan

- a. One of the reasons for establishing the steel mills here was the convenient and abundant water supply available from Lake Michigan which is relatively pure and requires little treatment.
- b. Water tunnels and pumping equipment pumps water into the distributing system.
- c. An important landmark is the first water tower which still stands in Jefferson Park. (Original structure has been covered with white stone.)

-- The tunnel from the lake to the central water pumping station is 15,086 feet long.

#### 2. Gary-Hobart Water Corporation owns our water utility.

- a. Offices located at 650 Madison Street.

- b. Number of employees, 152
- c. Number of fire hydrants in Gary, 1650. There are 193 fire hydrants in Hobart.
- d. Gary has a modern water filtration plant.
  - Pumps water with a total capacity of 75,000,000 gallons per day from the filtration plant into the distribution system
- e. Gary-Hobart Water Corporation serves 41,581 customers.

### III. LIBRARY FREE SERVICE

- A. The central library is located at 220 West 5th Avenue. In 1962, a temporary site was leased at 737 Washington, so that the library building could be demolished and a modern structure built.
- B. Branch Libraries
 

1. Alcott Branch	703 West 21st Avenue
2. Bailey Branch	1501 Madison Street
3. Brunswick Branch	5213 West 5th Avenue
4. East Side Branch	817 East 5th Avenue
5. Glen Park Branch	3953 Broadway
6. Roosevelt Branch	610 West 25th Avenue
7. Tolleston Branch	1113 Taft Street
8. Wildermuth Branch	363 South Lake Street
9. Gary Works Branch	

(Mercy, Methodist, and Parramore patients are supplied with books.)
- C. There is one bookmobile and one trailer.
  - They travel to readers in the outskirts of the city and to many other schools in Gary.
- D. Other Library Services
  - 1. Phonograph records are loaned
  - 2. 16 mm sound films are loaned
  - 3. Ceiling projectors for patients who cannot use books are provided

Children are very important readers to our librarians. Everything possible is done to make reading fun for them. The central library has a children's reading room, and every branch has special shelves within easy reach where children's books are shown. Story hours are held at branches during certain weeks in the year. The branches also provide interesting things for children to do in the summer.

### IV. SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

- The starred organizations are supported by the people of Gary through contributions to the Gary United Fund.
  - 1. Alanon Club

2. American Red Cross
- \*3. Steel City Boys Club
4. Baber Community Center
5. Blind Products Company
- \*6. Catholic Social Service Bureau
- \*7. Boy Scouts of America
8. Crippled Children's Society
9. Disabled American Veterans
- \*10. United Defense Fund
- \*11. Gary Goodwill Industries
12. Gary Jewish Welfare Federation
- \*13. Gary Community Welfare Council
- \*14. Girl Scouts Council
- \*15. International Institute
16. Polio National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis
- \*17. Salvation Army
- \*18. Visiting Nurses Association
- \*19. The Urban League
- \*20. Lake County Cancer Association
21. Young Women's Christian Association
22. Catholic Youth Organization

Thousands of fellow citizens need a helping hand. Many of them are ill, lonely, needy, and wonder where to turn for help. The Social Service Organizations are prepared to help them. They all work to serve people in different ways.

#### V. SOCIAL SETTLEMENT HOUSES (All Red Feather Agencies)

- |                                   |                           |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Campbell Friendship House      | 2100 Washington Street    |
| B. Gary Alerding Settlement House | 630 West 15th Avenue      |
| C. Neighborhood House             | 1700 Adams Street         |
| D. John Stewart Settlement House  | 1507 Massachusetts Street |

1. Each one of these settlement houses provide planned program activities for children and adults of all ages in leisure hours. They seek through their services to give cultural, educational, moral, and spiritual help to persons who are part of their neighborhood community.

#### 2. Activities provided

- |                          |                |            |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------|
| a. Vacation Bible School | j. Picnics     | s. Clubs   |
| b. Nursery Schools       | k. Scouting    | t. Parties |
| c. Summer Day Camp       | l. Dramatics   | u. Hikes   |
| d. Holiday Celebrations  | m. Playground  | v. Singing |
| e. Arts and Crafts       | n. Table Games | w. Trips   |
| f. Record Hours          | o. Volleyball  | x. Cooking |
| g. Piano Lessons         | p. Cook Outs   | y. Serving |
| h. Youth Dances          | q. Handball    | z. Movies  |
| i. Breakfasts            | r. Softball    |            |

## VI. HOSPITALS

- A. Gary has two hospitals -- Methodist and Saint Mary Mercy. They are rated as "A" institutions. They both have nursing schools which pupils may attend after they finish high school.
  - 1. Methodist Hospital
    - a. Number of beds, 370
    - b. Number of bassinets, 80
    - c. Methodist Hospital has facilities for physical therapy, occupational therapy, and vocational counseling and testing. They have a contagious disease area and twelve beds for psychiatric care. An item of new equipment is the (EEG) electro-encephalograph, a diagnostic tool for detecting and recording brain waves.
  - 2. St. Mary Mercy Hospital
    - a. Number of adult beds, 257
    - b. Number of bassinets, 55
- B. Both hospitals have an X-ray department, clinical laboratory, blood bank, cafeteria, chapel, sewing department, emergency room, television rooms, and many other provisions which make them up-to-date.

## VIII. SERVICE CLUBS IN GARY SPONSOR MANY ACTIVITIES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. THESE ORGANIZATIONS ARE INTERESTED IN CIVIC AFFAIRS.

- A. Chamber of Commerce
- B. Junior Chamber of Commerce
- C. Lions
- D. Kiwanis
- E. Rotary
- F. Exchange
- G. Civitan
- H. The Goodfellow Club
- I. Others which may be influential in a particular community.

## AN OUTLINE OF CHURCHES IN GARY

Prepared by - Melinda White  
Teacher, Norton School

There are many churches and temples which serve the people of Gary. Some of the first churches are listed here with their historical background. Others listed have served as centers for particular nationality groups which make up their membership. A listing of churches can be found in the yellow pages of the telephone directory. Your class may wish to learn about other places of worship not listed herein.

### I. FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

- A. Congregational Church was the first Protestant Church to be built in Gary.
  - 1. The story of the First Congregational Church started in the first month of Gary's history.
  - 2. A group of pioneers began holding Sunday School meetings outdoors under the trees in 1906.
  - 3. Fifty-three persons were present on June 6, 1907, at the Broadway Nickel Theater for a special meeting.
  - 4. The first officers were elected.
  - 5. Church services were held in many different places before a church was finally built.
  - 6. The cornerstone of the first permanent building was laid at Sixth and Madison on December 7, 1908.
- B. The present church at Sixth and Grant was dedicated June 6, 1926.

### II. ST. JOHN LUTHERAN CHURCH

- A. George Tolle, the founder of Tolleston, set aside four lots for church purposes.
- B. The first church was built on one of these lots in 1868.
- C. Mr. Tolle also donated one acre of ground for a cemetery.
  - 1. The cemetery was dedicated by Dr. Wunderlich.
  - 2. It is known today as the Waldheim Cemetery, located at Twentieth and Pierce.
- D. Old settlers of Tolleston were, with few exceptions, German Lutherans.
  - 1. The Lutheran congregation held its first meeting in the Township School at 1925 West 10th Place.
  - 2. This building is still standing.

3. Dr. Wunderlich, a great missionary pioneer, was the first pastor to conduct divine services.
4. He was also the pastor of First St. Paul Lutheran Church in Chicago.
- E. A new church was erected and dedicated in 1888.
1. The first building was moved to the back of the lot and converted into a school.
  2. The tower of the first church was placed on the second church.
  3. This tower, in later days, was put on the Lutheran School, which later became the home of the Dr. Martin Luther Church.

### III. CITY METHODIST CHURCH

- A. William Grant Seaman wanted a church in the heart of the city that could set itself to ministry.
1. He wanted a church designed for the purpose, and adapted to the problems of an industrial center such as Gary.
  2. City Church is the realization of the vision.
- B. First services were conducted in a small school near the old Lake Shore Depot.
1. The Rev. George E. Deuel was appointed as the first pastor.
  2. In April of the following year the church purchased a lot near 23rd Avenue and Washington Street as a probable site for the first church building.
  3. The Campbell Friendship House is now located on the original lot.
- C. In 1910 the First Methodist Church building was started at Seventh and Adams. The building was finally dedicated in 1912, and its membership increased from 141 to 315 that year.
- D. The Rev. William Seaman turned the first shovel of dirt for the new church in 1925, at Sixth and Washington. The land for this structure was given by the U. S. Steel Corporation.
- E. The City Church serves many purposes.
1. The City Church is a religious hub in the center of a still growing city.....the dream of Mr. Seaman come true.
  2. In tribute to the man who envisioned City Church, the remains of William G. Seaman rest beneath the chancel of the beautiful sanctuary.

#### IV. FORTY-THIRD AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

- In the spring of 1923, Rev. Harold Martin started thinking of a church for the Glen Park area.
- 1. With his assistants, George Davis and Frank Harris, Rev. Martin made a survey of Glen Park to determine the need for a church in that community.
- 2. One year later letters were sent out to all Presbyterians in the area. There were only fourteen responses.
- 3. Today, church membership is well over 1,500.

#### V. SAINT HEDWIG CHURCH

- A. St. Hedwig was the first church to serve Polish pioneers.
  - 1. The history of the parish begins with the making of the Steel City.
  - 2. Poles from East Chicago, Indiana Harbor, Hammond, and even Hegewisch traveled to Gary to work.
- B. In the summer of 1907 a small group of civic-minded Poles met.
  - 1. This meeting was conducted on the present site of St. Hedwig's.
  - 2. One hundred and fifty dollars was collected at this meeting, and it was then decided that the parish be established.
  - 3. The Gary Land Company gave the land, and the first church was completed and blessed by Bishop Herman H. Alerding on July 4, 1908.
- C. The present structure was completed and blessed by Father Anthony Stachowiak in 1918.

#### VI. TEMPLE BETH-EL

- A. When the city's population was only 334, it included 36 Jewish families.
- B. Temple Beth-el's nearly fifty years of existence revolve around four structures.
  - 1. These have housed its activities since its lowly beginning.
  - 2. In September, 1907, when the first High Holy Day services were held, men were invited from neighboring communities.
  - 3. The site was a hayloft of Mr. Philip Metatinsky.
  - 4. Shortly thereafter, a small group decided to form a permanent organization and a temple.

5. The "First House" was dedicated September 20, 1908.
6. The congregation of Temple Beth-el has worshipped in three other temples, but, today they worship in an ultramodern synagogue built in 1955. It includes a nursery school, educational, social, and recreational facilities, as well as a sanctuary for religious rites.

#### VII. FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

- A. First Baptist Church is one of the oldest churches in the city of Gary. It had its beginning only two years after the city was founded.
- B. The church began in the kitchen at the first steel mill as an idea in the minds of Raymond Rankins, Samuel Duncan, and Samuel Clay.
- C. The first meetings were held in Rankin's house.
- D. First Baptist has given growth and service to the community.
- E. It is one of the many churches that has served as a religious and cultural center for the Negroes.

#### VIII. STS. CONSTANTINE AND HELEN GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH

- A. This is one of the first churches in Gary to serve people of the Greek Orthodox faith.
- B. It was built in 1917 at 510 West 13th Avenue.
- C. Its architecture resembles that of churches of Eastern Europe.
- D. Children of Greek nationality are taught to read and write Greek in classes sponsored by this church.
- E. The Hellenic Center, located on the church grounds, is a large facility for recreational and cultural programs.

#### IX. ST. SAVA SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

- A. Many Serbian workers came to Gary to work in the new steel mill and it wasn't long before they built their first church at 20th and Massachusetts.
- B. At present a newer and larger structure at 13th and Connecticut serves the Serbian people of Gary.

#### X. HOLY ANGELS CATHEDRAL

- A. Holy Angels Church was one of the first churches to begin with Gary in 1906.

- B. Recently a beautiful new building was constructed and became Holy Angels Cathedral when Gary was selected as the see of a newly organized Roman Catholic Diocese.
- C. Holy Angels School is located near the cathedral.

## AN OUTLINE OF TRANSPORTATION IN GARY

Prepared by - Anna Mae Owens  
Teacher, Jefferson School

### I. RAILROADS

#### A. Trunklines

1. Baltimore and Ohio and New York Central union passenger station on Broadway north of Third Avenue
2. Pennsylvania passenger station at Fifth Avenue and Chase Street
3. Wabash Railroad Station at North Avenue and Broadway
4. Nickel Plate Station at 40th and Adams Street
5. Michigan Central Station

#### B. Belt Lines

1. Elgin, Joliet, and Eastern freight house at Kirk Yard
2. Indiana Harbor Belt, a branch of New York Central

#### C. Electric

- Chicago South Shore and South Bend passenger station at Third Avenue and Broadway

### III. HIGHWAYS

#### A. Federal

1. U.S. 6
2. U.S. 12
3. U.S. 20

#### B. State

1. Indiana 51
2. Indiana 53
3. Indiana 55
4. East - West Toll Road
5. Tri-State Expressway

### III. AIRPORT

#### -- Gary Municipal Airport

1. Located in northwestern part of Gary
2. Size
  - a. Two bituminous-surface runways
  - b. Covering approximately 614 acres
3. Facilities
  - a. Thirty "T" hangars for private planes
  - b. Commercial beacon
  - c. Medium intensity runway lighting
  - d. Administration building
  - e. Gasoline and oil storage
  - f. Two large hangars
4. Use
  - a. Helicopter service
  - b. A - 26's
  - c. Lockheed Venturas
  - d. Convairs
  - e. DC - 4's
  - f. C - 46's
  - g. Standard Oil Company (Indiana)
  - h. Edward Valves Corporation
  - i. A. M. Castle Company, Chicago, Illinois
  - j. One flight a day to Chicago Midway Field

### IV. HARBORS

#### A. Gary Harbor

1. Located north of Gary and east of the National Tube Company
2. Canal is little more than a mile long, 23 feet deep, 250 feet wide
3. Turning basin at south end - 750 feet in diameter
4. Breakwater constructed to protect inner harbor from great waves of Lake Michigan

#### B. Buffington Harbor

- Located in the very west part of Gary, north of the Atlas Cement Company

## V. BUSES

### A. Gary Railways (Gary Transit, Inc.)

1. Operates a city-wide service
2. Operates an interurban service

### B. Bus Lines Serving Gary

1. Chicago and Calumet District (Shoreline) Transit Company
2. Gary Transit, Inc.
3. Eastern Greyhound
4. Indianapolis and Southeastern Trailways
5. Indiana Motor Bus Company
6. Great Lakes Greyhound Lines

## VI. TAXICABS

- A. Safeway Cab Company
- B. Commercial Cab Company
- C. Yellow Cab Company

## VII. MOTOR FREIGHT LINES

- A. Intrastate
- B. Interstate

## AN OUTLINE OF RECREATION IN GARY

Prepared by - Sade Manalan  
Teacher, Melton School

### I. THERE ARE NINE THEATERS IN THE GARY AREA.

- A. Palace and State are in the downtown area.
- B. Tivoli is located on the northwest side.
- C. Roosevelt and Indiana are in midtown.
- D. Ridge is located in Glen Park
- E. The outdoor theaters are the Dunes Drive-in, Ridge Road Drive-In, and Y. and W. Open Air.

### II. RECREATION CENTERS

The following organizations have very good recreational programs for various ages:

- A. Gary Young Men's Christian Association, Fifth and Adams Street
- B. Gary Young Women's Christian Association, Sixth and Massachusetts Street
- C. Campbell Friendship House, 2100 Washington Street
- D. Catholic Youth Organization, Fifth and Madison Street (sponsors outings at Moss Lake Farm located south of Route 6)
- E. John Stewart Settlement House, 1507 Massachusetts Street
- F. Gary Alerding Settlement House, 630 West 15th Avenue
- G. Gary Neighborhood House, 1700 Adams Street
- H. Schools have organized recreational programs for both adults and children.
- I. Churches offer many varied religious, cultural, and social programs for all ages.
- J. Boy Scouts
- K. Girl Scouts
- L. Gary Jewish Federation

### III. THE PARKS HAVE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND ORGANIZED PROGRAMS.

- A. Marquette Park is at the southern end of Lake Michigan. It has

four miles of sandy beach. It has a bathhouse, parking lot, picnic areas, pavilion, and boating facilities.

- B. South Gleason Park has an eighteen hole golf course. North Gleason Park has an outdoor swimming pool and a nine hole golf course.
- C. There are twenty-seven developed parks and playgrounds in Gary.

- 1. Aetna Park
- 2. Brunswick Park
- 3. Buffington Park
- 4. Carolina Park
- 5. Gateway Park
- 6. Georgetown Park
- 7. Idle Hour Park
- 8. Jackson Park
- 9. Jefferson Park
- 10. Jordan Park
- 11. Lincoln and Johnson Park
- 12. Marquette Park
- 13. Marshalltown Park
- 14. North Gleason Park
- 15. Norton Park
- 16. Pittman Square Park
- 17. Roosevelt Park
- 18. Ryan Park
- 19. Schleicher Park
- 20. South Gleason Park
- 21. Tarrytown Park
- 22. Tolleston Park
- 23. Washington Park
- 24. Playground (10th and Wyoming Street)
- 25. Playground (21st and Calhoun Street)
- 26. Playground (24<sup>45</sup> Massachusetts Street)
- 27. Playground (48th and Vermont Street)

- D. There are twenty-one little league baseball fields in the Gary area, some of which are maintained by the Department of Public Parks.

#### IV. GARY PLAYERS

-- A dramatic group

#### V. GARY CIVIC SYMPHONY

#### VI. SOAP BOX DERBY

#### VII. MUSIC FESTIVAL

#### VIII. GILROY STADIUM

- Outdoor athletic events, festivals, and civic displays are seen here.
- The stadium seats 10,000. It was named after Jack Gilroy, an outstanding supervisor of athletics in Gary for many years.

#### IX. MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM

- Band concerts, basketball games, graduation programs, and many other type events are scheduled here. Memorial Auditorium seats 4,500.

#### X. BOAT HARBOR

- Boating enthusiasts may use the boat harbor, which is located at the entrance of Burns Ditch, on the shore of Lake Michigan.

# INDUSTRIES IN GARY

In June, 1962, the city of Gary had 40,511 employees working in the following industries:

	<u>No. of employees</u>
1. The Anderson Company -----	1,000
2. Atkins Ice Cream Company, Inc. -----	15
3. Bear Brand Hosiery Company -----	275
4. Berry Refining Company -----	60
5. The Blockhouse, Inc. -----	14
6. Bucciconi Engineering Company, Inc. -----	18
7. The Budd Company -----	1,899
8. Calumet Custom Chrome Platers, Inc. -----	23
9. Calumet Flexicore Corporation -----	96
10. Calumet Wilbert Vault Corporation Calumet Homeward Step Company -----	11
11. Cloverleaf Dairy Company, Inc. -----	65
12. Coca-Cola Bottling Works -----	90
13. Consumers Paint Factory, Inc. -----	18
14. Continental Baking Company -----	135
15. Dairy Rich Ice Cream Company, Inc. -----	10
16. Dixie Dairy Company -----	141
17. East Side Bottling Company -----	4
18. El Frio Beverage Company, Inc. -----	11
19. Elgin, Joliet, and Eastern Railway -----	1,204
20. The Gary Awning Company -----	4
21. Gary Bedding Company -----	20
22. Gary Engraving Company -----	2
23. Gary-Hobart Water Corporation -----	165
24. The Gary Post-Tribune -----	270

	<u>No. of employees</u>
25. Gary Screw and Bolt Division -----	400
26. Gary Steel Products Corporation -----	35-50
27. The Gary Vault Company -----	4
28. General Refractories Company -----	182
29. Glen Park Shade and Awning Company -----	1
30. H. I. B. Engineering, Inc. -----	5
31. The Herald Newspapers -----	20
32. Ice Supply, Inc. -----	25
33. Illinois Bell Telephone Company -----	550
34. Indiana Steel Tank Corporation -----	15
35. Jantus Manufacturing Company -----	234
36. Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Company -----	16-20
37. Kosiba Monuments -----	10
38. Lakeside Laboratory (Division of EDL Company) -----	45
39. E. J. Lavino and Company -----	50-100
40. Marbon Chemical Division (Borg-Warner Corporation) -	132
41. Master Pattern Works -----	2
42. Midwest Steel Company (Division National Steel Corp.)	2,200
43. Mono-Sol Corporation -----	60
44. National Bottling Works, Inc. -----	12
45. Nering's Plastics, Inc. -----	8
46. Northern Indiana Public Service Company -----	420
47. Northern Indiana Swimming Pool Company -----	7
48. John Novotny and Son, Inc. -----	11
49. Oxi-Kor Corporation -----	10
50. Peerless Potato Chips, Inc. -----	12
51. Philip's "Flav-O-Rized" Ice Cream -----	13
52. Pike Iron Works -----	13

	<u>No. of employees</u>
53. Pioneer Machine Shop -----	1
54. Rearick's, Inc. -----	10
55. H. B. Reed and Company -----	10
56. River Queen Boat Works, Inc. -----	26
57. Rockwell Standard Corporation -----	130
58. Jack Spratt - Cloverleaf Ice Cream -----	11
59. Steel City Bedding and Mattress Company -----	5
60. Steiner Tissue Mills -----	50
61. Sunbeam Lighting Company, Inc. -----	180
62. Superior Beverage Company -----	25
63. Taylor Forge and Pipe Works -----	200
64. Tolleston Dairy, Inc. -----	15
65. Trim-A-Seal of Indiana, Inc. -----	14
66. United States Steel Corporation	
a. American Bridge Division -----	1,440
b. Gary Sheet and Tin Mill -----	5,200
c. Gary Steel Works -----	20,089
d. National Tube Division -----	1,600
e. Universal Atlas Cement Division -----	1,005
67. Union Drawn Steel Company -----	188
68. Vulcan Detinning Company -----	50
69. J. J. Wesbecher, Inc. -----	5
70. Williams, West, and Witt's Products Company -----	4
71. Arthur Winer, Inc. -----	
72. Young and Greenawalt Company, Inc. -----	100
73. The Zack Company -----	10
74. Philip Zweig and Sons, Inc. -----	50
75. Zweig Roofing Company, Inc. -----	20
TOTAL EMPLOYEES, ABOVE LISTINGS -----	40,511

## AN OUTLINE OF THE STEELMAKING PROCESS

Prepared by - N. H. McDonald  
Principal, Brunswick School

### I. RAW MATERIALS USED IN MAKING STEEL

#### A. Iron Ore

- Most of the iron ore used in Gary's steel mills comes from Northern Minnesota and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

#### B. Coal

- The better quality of coal used here is mined in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

#### C. Limestone

- Michigan limestone is used because it has fewer impurities.

#### D. Scrap iron and scrap steel

#### E. Manganese

- This metal gives steel tensile strength, which means it can be bent and stretched without breaking.

### II. IT SHOULD BE POINTED OUT TO THE CHILDREN THAT IRON AND STEEL ARE NOT EXACTLY ALIKE.

- Iron is one metal. Steel is a mixture of metals with iron as the basic ingredient.

### III. THE PROCESS OF PRODUCING STEEL CAN BE SIMPLY EXPLAINED IF WE TAKE IT STEP BY STEP.

#### A. Coal is changed to coke.

B. Iron ore, coke, and limestone are loaded into huge blast furnaces. Blasts of hot air and gases cause the coke to burn with intense heat. The iron ore and limestone melt. Because the iron is heavier than the other materials it sinks to the bottom. The limestone and other impurities rise to the top of the mixture and are poured off. Molten iron is then poured into mixer cars which keep it hot. They are made like huge thermos bottles.

C. The mixer cars are moved on railroad tracks to the open hearth furnace. Molten iron is poured into the open hearth furnace and scrap iron, manganese, and other metals are added. Hot blasts of air and gases keep this mixture melted.

- D. A small charge of dynamite is used to tap a small hole in the open hearth furnace. The steel pours out into a huge ladle which is carried by an overhead crane. From this ladle the molten steel is poured into ingot molds which are set on small railroad cars. After all the steel has been poured, the ingots are pulled to a place where the molds are taken off.
- E. When the steel has cooled and hardened the molds are pulled off the ingots. The ingots are then moved to one of several different mills within Gary Works.
1. In the rail mill, ingots are heated and rolled into rails.
  2. In the wheel mill, ingots are heated, rolled, and shaped into wheels for railroads.
  3. The merchant mill shapes ingots into steel products which can be sold. Such things as slabs, bars, rods, beams, etc., are made here.
  4. Many large slabs of steel are sent to the sheet mill where they are heated and rolled into sheet metal. Automobile makers and makers of refrigerators, stoves, and furnaces buy these sheets of steel in various thicknesses. Some of this steel is stainless. Other sheets of steel are coated with tin and these are used widely by canning companies.

## STEEL CITY CHRONOLOGY

From: The Gary Golden Jubilee  
Souvenir Program 1956

### 1906

- March 12 --- Survey for United States Steel Corporation started
- March 28 --- Construction begun on Gary Plant
- April 18 --- Survey for town of Gary started
- June 9 --- First post office established
- July 11 --- Gary incorporated as a town
- July 28 --- First election held
- July 30 --- First meeting of town board of trustees held
- September 14 School board holds first meeting

### 1907

- June --- Founding of the Gary Weekly Tribune
- June 17 --- Official seal for city presented to board of trustees by Judge Gary
- June 18 --- Work started on Jefferson School
- July 1 --- William A. Wirt becomes superintendent of schools
- July 6 --- Street railway system given franchise
- July 20 --- Sixteen lots fronting 7th Avenue between Polk and Tyler Street purchased by Rev. Jansen for church and school building
- August 11 -- Construction begun of first Gary Hotel
- September 3 Construction started on Gary Trust and Savings Bank Building
- December 3 - Population of 10,000 (estimated) reached
- December --- Clark station annexed to Gary
- December 15 Services held in first church building in Gary

1908

Jefferson School constructed - (This was the oldest platoon school in the United States.)

July 23 --- First ore boat arrives at Gary Works harbor

September 7 - Tribune became a daily paper

December 14 - Gary Fire Department organized

1909

February 3 -- First steel made in Gary Works

August --- Petition presented for incorporation of Gary as city.  
Work started on first city hall

November 2 -- Gary made city of fifth class

November 3 -- City hall completed and occupied

Emerson School constructed

1910

Work begun on first unit of American Sheet and Tin Plate Company

August 31 --- Tolleston annexed

November 7 -- Gary becomes city of fourth class. Population  
(U.S. Census) 16,802

1911

The American Bridge Company turns out first structural steel

The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company starts operations

1912

Y.M.C.A. building dedicated

Library building constructed

Froebel School constructed

1915

Tin Mills placed in operation

January 4 --- Gary becomes a city of second class

1916

May --- First post office completed

1918

December 22 - Miller annexed

1922

Construction on National Tube begun

1924

Gary Gateway begun

1925

January 8 --- National Tube Company produces first pipe

Gary Extension Center established

1926

Horace Mann constructed

1927

Gary Colored American Newspaper founded by Arthur B. Whitlock

1928

Roosevelt School constructed

City Hall Unit of Gateway completed

1931

Lew Wallace School constructed

1938

February 21 - New post office opened

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